THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,
At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
☞ No subscription taken for less than six months.
☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.
☞ The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3025
NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1862. VOL. 6. NO. 10

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	25

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	5 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
½ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square: and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the tax which will be assessed and collected after the election is a *Republican* tax.

That the tax bill was drawn by Thaddeus Stevens, an *Abolition Republican* of the blackest stamp:

That it is for $150,000,000, which at 6 per cent., is the interest of $2,500,000,000, which must have been what the *Republican* Committee of Ways and Means supposed the national debt to amount to, or what it would amount to before the close of the fiscal year.

That of this tax the people of Pennsylvania will have to pay at least $15,000,000 yearly, or about $21 50 to each tax payer, supposing the number to be 700,000.

That if the debt was $2,500,000,000 last winter, or if it will be that by the first of July, on any basis of calculation assumed by the committee, it will be at least $1,000,000,000 more at the close of the war, if it should close within a year, making a grand total debt of $3,500,000,000, and adding $60,000,000 to the tax bill; making Pennsylvania's share $31,000,000, or thirty dollars to each tax payer, to be handed over to the collector every year.

Assuming the national debt, then, to be, at the close of the war, $3,500,000,000, the State's share of it would be about $350,000,000, to which add the existing State debt, and we have about $390,000,000 as the grand total of State indebtedness—$130 to every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth. And remember further, that

Abraham Lincoln, *Republican*, or, which is now the same thing, Abolition President of the United States, has issued his proclamation declaring his purpose to emancipate all the negro slaves in the U. States—those of rebels to be freed without compensation; those of the loyal to be paid for.

There will, therefore, be at least one-fourth of the slaves to be paid for—that is about one million. These, at the compensation paid to slave owners in the District of Columbia, (three hundred dollars,) would cost the nation three hundred millions of dollars more. And then President Lincoln is determined to colonize the negroes—four millions of them in all. How much more would that cost, supposing that it could be accomplished?

Not a cent less than **$1,000,000,000.**

Keep it before the people, then, that

The WAR DEBT and the NEGRO DEBT that this Abolition Administration will entail upon the nation, if it is not checked by a *change in Congress*, or by other means, before its designs are accomplished, will not be less than

$4,500,000,000!!!

Of which Pennsylvania's share will be about

$450,000,000!!!

On which the yearly tax would be

$27,000,000!!!

In addition to the State tax now imposed to pay the expenses of Government and the interest on the forty millions of dollars State debt.

Or, in round numbers, each tax payer would have to pay yearly thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents national tax, imposed by this Abolition-Republican Administration.

Keep these facts before the people, and keep before them too, the *disgraceful* fact that the President of the United States, an *Abolition Republican*, declares in his Emancipation Proclamation, that this Government will do no act or acts to *repress slave rebellion*. These are his words:

"That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, *and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in* ANY EFFORTS THEY MAY MAKE *for their actual freedom!*"

Remember that this cold-blooded invitation to insurrection and butchery comes from the *Republican* President of the U. States, and that every vote cast for *Republican* candidates for Congress or the State Legislature, who stand pledged to a blind, unquestioning support of the Administration, will be a vote in favor of this atrocious declaration, and of increased debt and taxation to maintain the supremacy and infamous policy of the Abolitionists.

People of Pennsylvania awake! Arouse to action! Strike down the nefarious, incendiary, blood-thirsty Abolition party! Strike for Congress, for the Legislature, for the Constitution and the Union, as they came from the hands of the Fathers, and as you should transmit them to your posterity!

Patience is exhausted, the country trembles upon the very brink of ruin—the constitutional liberty of the white man is threatened—the equality of the negro is proclaimed. Strike, then—strike all, and strike home!—*Harrisburg Pat. & Union.*

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

This old gentleman—(for the good old man is not dead,)—writes for the N. York CAUCASIAN. He lives in the White House now, with old Abe, just as he did with old Hickory, in 1832–36, and he renders the following as the result of a recent conversation of his "with Linkin:"

Applying the Principles of Negro Equality—Lincoln has the Floor.

"The truth is, Major Downing, we Republicans have been talkin about the grate principle of the equality of all men, includin Injins, niggers, Chinees, and so on, and now they want me to apply the principle, and I'm goin to do it. I think there's some humbug in it somewhere, but I don't exactly see where, and as they will give me no peace, and will never be satisfied ennyhow until it is dun, I'm goin to put it thru." "Wal," ses I, "Kernel, go ahed, but look out for squalls."

Perhaps, ses I, you never heerd the story about Zenas Humspun "applyin the principle." I hope you won't hev as bad luck as he did. No, ses Linkin, I never heerd that story. What was it? Wal, ses I, Zenas was a goodnatured feller, who lived in Downingville, and a wonderful inquirin sort of a chap, allers an forever pryin into things. If he bought a clock he'd take it all apart with his jack nife jest to see how it went together. So about the time that a telegraph was started and an offis was set up in our town, Zenas was eenamost puzzled to deth to get the hang of the critter, as he called it. One day he went to the offis an axed the feller to show him all about it. The chap was very perlite, an explained to him the great principle on which it worked, but Zenas didn't exactly see thru it, an kept axin questions an botherin the feller till he got clean out of pashins. Finally ses he to Zenas, 'Perhaps you'd like to see me apply the principle.' Zenas sed he would, of course. Wal, ses he, then you jest take hold of them brass knobs an stick to 'em tight. So Zenas grabbed hold of 'em like all possessed, but he hadn't more'n fairly got hold before he lay sprawlin on the floor. The 'principle' had knocked him clean over. Now, Zenas was a terribul feller to smoke, an allers carried his pockets full of Lusifer matches to light his pipe with. It so happened that he had a hull box full in his coat tail pocket as he keeled over on the floor, an as he fell they scratched agin one another so strong that they all got afire. It warnt but a little while afore Zenas' coat tail was all in a blaze, an afore it could be put out it had burnt an orful big hole in the seat of his trowsers, an scorched him thereabouts amazinly. Zenas yelled an hollered orful, an sed he didn't want to know enything more about applyin the principle. Now, ses I, Kernel, I hope you won't have as bad luck as Zenas did, but depend on't, this applyin principles you don't exactly understand, is dangerous business. If you don't git burnt somewhere it will be a wonder.

WHO MADE THE NIGGER?

Wal, ses Linkin, Majer, you're a cute chap in tellin a story, but now tell me, do you think the nigger an the white man didn't cum from the same parrient? Now, ses I, Kernel, that's axin a deep question. You see it's onpossibul to tell what the Creatur may have done. He might have only one kind of man at fust, and then altered their constitushins, an complexions, an brains afterwards. You see everything is possible to the Creatur. Or the nigger may have cum from Ham, who was cussed for his sins, but then I don't see that it is enything agin the scriptoors to believe that all the kinds of men were made at the beginnin jest as they are now. But it don't make eny difference how they cum so, so long as they are different. You can't eny more make a white man out of a nigger now than you breed a lion out of a pole cat. You see, it's clear agin natur to expect to make the nigger enything but a nigger. You can't get a peach out of a crab-apple, nor a pumpkin out of a water-melon, nor eagles out of duck's eggs. You can't raise chickens from egg-plants, or produce goslins from gooseberries. You see, Kernel, everything in natur must go accordin to natur. If the nigger had been intended to be equil to the white man, and the very fact that he ain't made so, is proof positive that he warn't intended to be put in a white man's place. Tryin to make a nigger act like a white man is jest like old Sol Hopkins, one year harnessin his off ox an his hoss together to plow corn. The ox was lazy as he could be, an the hoss was a young, high-strung animil, an sich a pullin an haulin team you never did see. It almost killed both. You see it was workin agin natur. It was tryin to make a hoss an ox, and an ox a hoss, neither of which things can be did. You see, Kernel, *everything in natur must go accordin to natur.*

Wal, ses Linkin, there is a good deal in what you say, but then the people don't believe it. They think the nigger is only accidentally black, an if he lacks in mind an capacity, it's all owin to slavery, an they won't believe eny other way until they see for themselves. I tell you, Majer, the principle has got to be applied, *no matter how many coat tails or how many trowsers are burnt.*

Wal, ses I, Kernel, I guess there are other folks who think jest as you do, for somebody has sent me some verses in relashin to the next great emancipashin ball which is to cum off, cut from some noospaper. I will read 'em to you:

The Emancipation Ball,

GIVEN TO FOUR MILLIONS OF NEGROES, BY THE GREAT REPUBLICAN P-A-R-T-Y.

Another Great Ball is soon to be,
De like ob which you nebber did see,
De bids is out, I's seen a few,
De guests I know, and so do you.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

De fust on de list is Mistah Snow,
An de nex is Jeemes an Dinah Crow;
Chalk an ivory! heels an shins!
White man wait till de dance begins!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Pompey Smash, an his lady fair!
You may bet your life dey will bofe be dare!
And Mistah Ducklegs—bully for he!
Such a gizzard foot you nebber did see.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

An Gumbo Squash, wid his bressed grin,
His curling har, an his ebo-shin—
De King ob Hearts will come to de Ball,
Let de gals look out for dare feckshuns all!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Ole uncle Ned, frow down dat hoe!
An Dinah drop dat kitchen dough!
All Dixie's free, wid noffin to do
But to dance all night, an all day too.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

De white trash hab noffin to say,
But to work! work! an de taxes pay;
While de bressed darkies dance dere fill,
Let de white trash foot de fiddler's bill!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

White men! White men! Sure as you're born,
The crows are going to take your corn!
They surround your fields on every tree,
And they blacken the sky as far as we see.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo stay!
In the land of Dixie
Far away.

Linkin laughed at it when I got thru, an sed it done very well for some sore-head Dimmycrat, but that Whittour could write one on 'tother side that this wouldn't be a primin to. I telled him Whittour might make better poetry, but I doubted whether there would be as much truth in it as this had in.

Four Millions of Slaves Set Free---One Million of Them to Come to Pennsylvania.

It is proposed, and intended, to liberate four millions of Southern slaves. What is to become of them? It is idle to talk of colonizing them, even if they would consent to be sent away. We have not vessels enough, if all we had should be employed for the purpose, to transport so many people. Allowing that our sea-going vessels would carry an average of 250 negroes each, it would require sixteen thousand vessels to transport all these "freedmen" at one trip. One thousand vessels would have to make, each sixteen trips, five hundred, thirty-two; two hundred and fifty, sixty four, etc.

But we will not impeach the reader's intelligence further on this point. Everybody knows that if the negroes are set free they will remain in the United States. And when it is considered that Abolitionism will have taught them to believe that the Northern *free* States are the negro's paradise, it will be evident to all that the blacks, when freed, will immediately set their faces hitherward. Indeed, the very circumstances of their changed situation will beget a desire for further novelty. Besides, the theory of the emancipationists in this business is, that the negroes will, as they must, fight their way through to our lines—that, on *hearing* that Massa Lincoln has set them free, on papers, they will avail themselves of whatever weapons may be within their reach, and will slaughter such old and defenceless white men as have not gone to the war, murder the women and children, and make off for the federal lines, marking their way with butchery and blood. So, the conclusion is inevitable that if the four million of Southern slaves are set free, we shall have them swarming into the Northern States, numerous as the frogs and the flies, the locusts and the lice of Egypt. This will be the curse put upon *our* Pharaoh and *his* people, not because of their refusing liberty to the children of Israel, but because of their giving liberty to the children of Ham!

Now, leaving out California and Oregon, we have seventeen free States. To which of these will the most of these negroes probably come? Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the States bordering on the (present) slave States. New England, by its remote situation, its uninviting climate, and its sterile soil, would, to a great extent, escape the curse which its policy will entail on the other Northern States. New York and Michigan will receive a considerable portion of the "freedmen," Wisconsin and Minnesota not so many; Kansas, we believe, has passed a law calculated to prevent such an influx of negroes—but that State is under the Abolitionists' rule, and of what account is law when it runs counter to their purposes; Illinois has stringent laws against permitting negroes to come to reside within its borders, and we believe the laws of Indiana place some impediments in the way of negroes immigrating to that State. So the probability appears very strong that when the four millions of negroes are let loose upon the North, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will be the chief receptacles of them. But, suppose we divide them equally between the whole seventeen States—this will give to each State two hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-five (235,235) in addition to the stock already on hand. But, as we have seen, there is no probability that there will be an equal division of those emancipated negroes amongst the Northern States. Pennsylvania and Ohio would be likely to receive one half, at least, of the whole four millions. The proclamation of the President, if its purpose be fully realized, will very probably add a *million of negroes* to the population of Pennsylvania.

Think of this, laboring men! Think of it, tax-payers! Our fields will be black with negro laborers; our factories and workshops and wharves will fairly stink with them; our prisons and poor houses will have to be enlarged to hold the vast increase of criminals and paupers that they will furnish us, and our taxes will have to be increased accordingly.

Southern products will be vastly abridged, and the prices of cotton goods, sugar, tobacco, rice, etc., which our people want, will be proportionably increased. Already these things are nearly double in price what they were two years ago. When this negro exodus from the South shall occur, and the negro laborer is transplanted to Pennsylvania, a poor man will not be able to afford the luxury of a muslin shirt, nor of sugar in his tea or coffee—indeed, he may have no tea or coffee to put it in!

A million more of negroes in Pennsylvania! Ten hundred thousand more of negroes in Pennsylvania! Think of this, white laboring men, and remember that these imbruted Africans, will not only be your peers in the field and in the factory, but, if Abolitionism be carried out to its legitimate (or illegitimate) results, they will be your peers at the ballot box; and, in localities where they may settle so thickly as to have a majority of votes, they will be officeholders, Justices of the Peace, Constables, etc. And, if negro equality is to prevail, they will be candidates for the hands in marriage of your daughters and sisters, and, the force of this negro delusion may become so great that, ere 50 years elapse, your blood and the blood of these enfranchised slaves may be flowing in the same veins.

Think over all these things, *white men!*

Republican Opinion of Lincoln's Proclamation.

The New York *Times*, commenting on the President's Emancipation Proclamation says:

"From now till the first of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say.—We earnestly hope, however, that by that time, the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, *and that the terrible element of slave insurrection may not be invoked.*"

This, we take it, is a virtual acknowledgement that the proclamation aims at a "slave insurrection" in the South, with its accompanying horrors—the indiscrimmate slaughter of white men, women and children, with the accompaniments of arson, rape, and all the hellish crimes which Giddings and his associates have for years been desiring to see perpetrated by the negroes upon the whites of the South.

The Philadelphia *North American*, does not doubt that this proclamation will lead to "a *revolution* in the rebel States," which means insurrection and its infernal concomitants.

The New York *Tribune*, the organ of the traitorous radicals, is rejoiced—it is in ecstacies over the proclamation. It says, "It is the beginning of the end of the rebellion; the beginning of the new life of the nation. GOD BLESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN!"

Greely is satisfied now; he will no more complain of the President; he has accomplished his purpose. Even Phillips will be pleased now. The President *has* "proclaimed a policy," which pleases these life-long enemies of the Government—of the Union.

"*God bless Abraham Lincoln!*" will be repeated by all the tribe of negro worshipping fanatics, fools and fiends in human shape who have, for so many years, been reviling the memory of Washington and stigmatizing the Constitution (which he helped to frame, and which he heartily approved,) as "a league with death and a covenant with hell."

Greeley has given them the cue, and they will all take up the cry: "*God bless Abraham Lincoln!*" though, hitherto, they have execrated him, and pronounced him a "*mud turtle*"—*the "Illinois slave hound,"* etc. They are conciliated now, and one of the purposes, if not the main purpose, of the proclamation is already accomplished.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

MORE BIG GUNS.—The Fort Pitt Works are turning out the immense fifteen inch guns now at the rate of three a week. These guns weigh each, in the rough, about seventy thousand pounds, and apart from the difficulty of casting, the labor of handling, turning, and finishing such a mass of metal is immense. There are four of these guns now in the lathes, and by the time these are out others will be ready to take their places. It is the intention to turn out three a week for the balance of the year. They are intended for the new "Monitors" and are the most formidable of their character in the world. Arrangements are now in progress for casting a twenty-inch gun. This latter gun will throw a ball of one thousand pounds, and is expected to have a range of four miles.

Beecher Put to the Test.

According to the statement of Robert V. Fitzgerald, First Sergeant, Fifth Regiment Corcoran Legion, (formerly of the old Sixty-ninth,) published in one of the Brooklyn papers, the said Sergeant was in search of recruits for the war, in Fulton street, in the City at Churches, on Monday, last and then and there meeting Beecher—whom he did not then know—asked him to enlist under the Stars and Stripes, to fight for the Union. Beecher was shocked, and denounced the recruiting sergeant as "a scoundrel," who "ought to have known that he (Beecher) did not want to enlist."

The patriotic Irishman had evidently fallen in with the wrong customer—a man who held any one for a scoundrel who took him to be a patriot. Had Fitzgerald read his blaspheming sermon, published in the Herald of that morning, he could not have made such a mistake, if he had only known the person of Beecher; for, while in that profane discourse the clerical actor compares himself with Christ, and intimates that hanging him and a few other radical leaders would have as great an effect in defeating the rebellion and securing the abolition of slavery as the crucifixion of the Saviour had in overthrowing Judaism and establishing Christianity, he confesses that he thinks too much of his life to sacrifice it in any such cause. Beecher, Greeley, Garrison and Phillips do not want to fight for the Union. As the Richmond Dispatch, in an article we published yesterday, well observes: "The Union is the god of all parties alike, except the ultra abolitionists, who, strange to say, are the only men in the North willing to 'let it slide.' The war has been carried on from the beginning by the conservative classes, and scarcely an abolitionist is to be found in its armies."

Greely, indeed, lately boasted that, though they numbered 900,000, not one of them had ever smelt battle. No doubt, like beecher, they would one and all denounce as a scoundrel any man who should invite them to fight for the Constitution which Beecher holds to be a worthless "sheepskin parchment," and for the Union, which he denounces as "a monstrous outrage upon human rights."

But the draft will fetch them up. Sergeant Fitzgerald suggests that Beecher, who "insulted the flag he bore and discountenanced enlistments, ought to be watched by the Government, as his conduct is very suspicious." We entirely agree in this opinion, and the whole traitor tribe require the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of the President.—*New York Herald.*

Mortgaged to the Devil.

That the old fellow who presides over the regions below must be driving a thriving business in taking mortgages on the souls of many of our people is too self-evident to deny; and if he does not foreclose on them ere the war is ended, he will certainly soon thereafter demand a fulfillment of the bond. The revelations of their rascality almost fails even to excite a remark among the people, for it has become so common they have come to regard it as a matter of course.

The late demand of the Government for additional men has brought to light the astounding fact that the Paymasters and Quartermasters' rolls contain the names of two thousand men who have never appeared or been represented by a living personification of a human being. Their names being on the pay rolls renders it certain that some person or persons have drawn the salary of these two thousand myths, and that the people have been grossly robbed out of their hard earnings; and their names appearing on the rolls of the Quartermaster, renders it certain that their rations have been drawn by some individuals, and sold for filthy lucre, as there were no mouths to eat them. This, however, is not the main injury the Government and the people have received; but when the service of these men was wanted, and the insurgents were pressing hard upon our worn out and tired soldiers, these two hundred thousand men were needed to beat back the enemy and assist our soldiers in the unequalled fight; but they were not there; they were myths, and the President was deceived, and the people were deceived, and our soldiers were murdered because they were not there to help them. A heavy load of guilt rests upon the heads of the wretches who have thus robbed the people and slaughtered the nation. We would rather have a millstone tied to our necks, and be cast into the middle of the sea, than to be compelled to answer before God for a deed so atrocious and foul. That the devil has a mortgage on their souls there can be no manner of doubt; and it can never be obliterated, for it is an unpardonable sin.

The perpetrators of this monstrous crime should be ferreted out at once, and caught, the President would receive the plaudits of the whole country if he would cause these fellows, to be Constitutionally arrested, tried and hanged. Mercy to such creatures is cruelty to the whole people and to the lovers of liberty in all parts of the world. To hang them is to deal leniently with them in comparison with their crime.—*Greensburg Argus.*

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—Capt. Klotz, of Clarion, came to this city yesterday with a company from Clarion county, composed of ninety-seven men, every one of whom is a Democrat. A company from Clarion could not well be anything else than Democrats, but it is singular that there should not be a single Republican in the company, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that the Republicans are paving the way for a defeat this fall by declaring that all their voters have gone to war!—*Harrisburg Union.*

AN apothecary's boy was lately sent to leave at one house a box of pills, and at another six live fowls. Confused on the way he left the pills where the fowls should have gone, and the fowls at the pill place. The folks who received the fowls were astonished at reading the accompanying directions:—"Swallow one every two hours."

A Religious View of the War.

The following communication is from one of the most gifted and discreet clergymen of a Border Free State:—*Catholic Mirror.*

Messrs. Editors:

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their tribulation," &c., Jam. 1, 27. If this be the case, as infallible truth hath declared, what must we think of clergymen—ministers of "the meek and lowly Jesus"—who in the temple of the living God can proclaim, "that it is *humanity*, it is *mercy*" to send down upon the unfortunate and erring South, hundreds of thousands of men armed to the teeth—to destroy, to annihilate human beings of our own race—misguided, it is true—but still reclaimable, not incorrigible, not beyond the pale of conviction. It is lamentable to think that, in our philanthropic age, such language should be used by a class of men whose calling is peace. If this language be held by one, high in spiritual position, it is still worse, more censurable, as it encourages others in inferior grade, to depart from their vocation of mercy and good will to all. How unbecoming for one elevated to lofty dignity, in "the House of God," to oppose the philanthropy of St. James; so that his words, instead of exciting men "to visit the fatherless and widows in their tribulation," are calculated to make orphans and widows on a large scale indeed. Whatever we may think of lay-politicians, (for they are of the world) there can be but one opinion as to a religious man or a Christian minister, whose position the Prophet thus describes; "gird yourselves and lament, O ye Priests! Howl ye ministers of the Lord, go in sackcloth, ye ministers of God, because sacrifice and libation are cut off from the House of your God."

It becomes the ministers of the Most High to be peace-makers, to weep over the tens of thousands slain, "in Israel," overtaken by sudden and unprepared-for death. "The man of God" can never hound on men to death, or exult in their destruction, unless there be a well grounded hope, that their death is "in Jesus," or according to all human appreciation that their lot will be with the saints—"in bliss."

It is worthy of being remembered that the Church of which its highest and lowest functionaries are, after all, but mere officers—has decreed that any one high or low who contributes to blood-shedding, is irregular; which, if the party be of clerical order, means that he is debarred the exercise of his official powers. This important Canon is found *Decret. Greg. Lib. V. Tit. XII "Dans causam homocidii irregularis est."* This decision is illustrated in the Canon Law by the condemnation of a Deacon who had been the occasion of a homicide and on this account had forfeited the right to promotion—"*Non Videtur ad sacerdotium promovendus.*" If then, in consequence of imprudent sermons, from high or low, in the Church, torrents of blood should flow, we ask, are not those concerned in this calamity, irregular; and if so, how can they exercise their functions—or, at all act consistently if they concur to blood shedding. It is an admitted axiom—"*Ecclesia abhorret a sanguine,*" that is, the Church detests blood-spilling. Let them all reflect upon this tendency and requirement of the Church and act in conformity to her expanded views of philanthropy. NEMO.

AN UNFULFILLED PROMISE.—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in a letter to the Secretary of War, promised that if the war for the Union were turned into a war for emancipation, "the roads would swarm with the multitudes that would pour out to obey the call." Well, the President has issued an emancipation proclamation, and how stands Gov. Andrew's promise? A Boston paper says:

"Since the President's emancipation proclamation was published—whether owing to that or some other cause is not known—recruiting has almost entirely ceased. Even Ward 11 (where the foreign population reside) has contributed no men during the last three days."

Just as we expected. Abolition prophecies and promises are alike *bosh*—nothing. When the proclamation appeared, Forney cried, "The rebellion is ended!" But, as far as we can see, it is now about as formidable as ever. Greely cried, "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" Beecher responded—and the whole Abolition crew shouted Amen! For such poor compensation as this the President forfeited the respect and confidence of more than half the North, and made himself ridiculous in the eyes of the world.—*Patriot & Union.*

"Neddy" McPherson.

This little "Thimble rigger" last week advertised his patriotism(?) through a card published in the Republican papers of the district, announcing that he had volunteered his services as aid to Brig. Gen. Reynolds and consequently could not meet the people of this Congressional District in "popular meetings." This week it is "*Presto Change,*" and another card appears from him advertising himself to speak at five or six different points in this county during the present week. We respectfully suggest to this political demagogue, that the people of this county generally are fully as intelligent and well informed on the political issues of the day as he himself, and are fully competent to do their own voting without being bored by listening to dry and prosy speeches of two hours and a half in length. The people of this district have weighed Mr. McPherson in the balance and he is found wanting. They want an honest man to represent them in the United States Congress hereafter. They have had enough of a man who talks one way and votes another, pretending to be a conservative yet always voting with Thaddeus Stevens and Owen Lovejoy. The Hon. Edgar Cowan of this State, remarked last winter to a gentleman of our acquaintance, that "he could never understand that man McPherson; he talks right, but invariably votes wrong." The people of this district will vote wrong for *him* on the second Tuesday of this month, we opine.—*Valley Spirit and Times.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : OCTOBER 10, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.

SENATOR,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE, S. Woodberry.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Great Crowds and Greater Enthusiasm.

The Democratic Fires Burn Brightly!

Democratic meetings have been held since our last report, at Schellsburg, Cheneysville, St. Clairsville, Hartley's School House, Ray's Hill, Fletcher's Store, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, V. B. Wertz's and Centreville. The attendance at these meetings was large and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among those present.

The meeting at Schellsburg, was presided over by John Smith, Esq., assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, a list of which we would gladly publish if we had it at hand. Addresses were delivered by John Palmer and B. F. Meyers.

At Cheneysville, Michael Mills acted as President, David Roland and John Barkman, as Vice Presidents, and David Fetter as Secretary. G. H. Spang, Esq., addressed the meeting.

At St. Clairsville, Col. F. D. Beegle presided, Jacob Aucker, Peter Reib, Thos. Wisegarver and Christian Mock, acting as Vice Presidents, and Peter Berkhimer and Simon Hershman as Secretaries. Speeches were made by John Palmer, B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon. This meeting was very large and spirited.

At Hartley's School House, Andrew Mortimore was chosen President, John McCleary and Jesse Hoffman, Vice Presidents, and Mr. A. Points and J. G. Hartley, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by B. F. Meyers, O. E. Shannon and John Cessna.

At Black's, (Ray's Hill) Cadwalader Evans, president; Wm. Ritchy and Samuel McFeeters acted as Vice Presidents, and John Filler and Wm. Morgart as Secretaries. Speeches were made by John Palmer, John Cessna and J. W. Dickerson.

Other large meetings were held in different parts of the county, for an account of which we are sorry we have not space this week.

The Line is Drawn!

Remember that every man on the Democratic ticket is opposed to the Abolition proclamation of President Lincoln, whilst every man on the Administration ticket is committed in favor of it, until he comes out and publicly repudiates it. McPHERSON IS IN FAVOR OF LINCOLN'S ABOLITION PROCLAMATION and he dares not to deny it! The line is drawn! You must either vote the Democratic ticket, or vote to endorse the freeing of the Niggers! You must either be an Abolitionist or a Democrat! Which will you do and which will you be?

A Pink of Fairness.

The neighbors of Andrew Crisman forwarded to the editor of the Abolition organ for publication a statement concerning the alleged meeting in which Mr. Crisman was represented as having taken part, in which they completely exonerated Mr. Crisman of the blame cast upon him (Crisman) by that sheet. But contrary to every dictate of fairness and honor, they are refused admission into its columns. The game of the Abolition organ played against Mr. Crisman, is a foul one, and, therefore, it must, perforce, keep its readers in the dark. It dares not publish the vindication of Mr. Crisman by his neighbors. Fairness, thou art a jewel!

Our friends, Col. John Hafer and J. W. Beeler, Esq. returned on Saturday last, from a visit to the battle-field of Antietam. They report the scene presented by that ill-fated spot, as indescribably desolate and horrible. On one farm alone over 8000 dead bodies are interred. Not a fence is to be seen for many miles. Houses are riddled, barns in ashes, forests leveled and ruin and sadness everywhere. Even in the streets of Sharpsburg, the carcasses of dead horses were still lying piled one upon another.

☞The third sermon in the series of discourses, now being delivered by Rev. Mr. Kepler, from Philippians, 2 ch., 5-11 vs., it has been announced, will be preached in the M. E. Church, next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock.

☞A great battle has been fought between the U. S. forces under Gen. Rosecrans and the rebels under Price and Van Dorn, at Corinth, which is claimed as a Federal victory.

☞The Carlisle Presbytery met in this place on Tuesday evening last. This body is composed of some of the ablest ecclesiastics in the Union. A number of eloquent and powerful sermons have been preached by several of the ministers in attendance.

☞Mr. Snavel, of N. Y., whilst a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, was asked to take the following oath in order to procure his release:

"You do further swear that you will never, by writing or public speaking, throw any obstacle in the way of whatever measures this Administration may see fit to adopt."

BARGAIN AND SALE.

In order to obtain the support of Somerset county, Mr. McPherson was compelled to give the appointment of Collector of the Federal tax to Edward Scull, who was presented by that county for Congress. By this means McPherson succeeded in defeating Hon. Alex. King and securing his own nomination.

A CONTRAST.

The Democratic candidates for Congress and Senator have not gone away from their own homes to electioneer and importune the people for votes. Mr. McPherson, on the other hand, has traveled over the whole length and breadth of the district and made electioneering speeches in almost every town and township. Which is the more praiseworthy?

HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

The feeling among all parties in this county, is decidedly in opposition to the Abolition proclamation of the President. We have been asked how an expression of opinion concerning this proclamation can be obtained, so as to bring a remonstrance before the eyes of the President, and, if possible, bring such an influence to bear upon him as would induce him to recall it. We doubt not that the election of a majority of Democratic Congressmen in this State, would have this effect. Therefore, let every man who opposes the proclamation of the President to free the slaves, make *the Congressman* the issue, and vote accordingly.

THE TAX AND THE DRAFT.

The Abolitionists tell us that this is "no time for party," and yet they are sacrificing the best interests of the country to the necessities of their party. The Federal Administration, two months and a half ago, ordered a draft to be made for militia to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion. This draft, the Administration told us, was positively necessary to save the country. And yet, for fear that the Abolition party would lose votes by it, this draft so necessary to the future existence of the nation, has been postponed until just two days after the election. The same policy has been pursued in regard to the assessment and collection of the direct tax. But remember that the draft will come and the tax will be collected after the election.

Turn Out!

Let every Democrat and every conservative voter turn out to the election on Tuesday next. Let not one vote remain unpolled. Democrats, now is the time to strike for your country! A new Congress is to be chosen, and a new state of things to be inaugurated at Washington. Turn out in your strength and work with all your energies for the success of the ticket. Vote early, and then see that your neighbors go to the election and vote.

Beware of Tricks!

The enemies of the Democracy and of the freedom and happiness of the white man, will, as usual, circulate all kinds of rumors against the conservative Democratic candidates before the people. Beware of these tricks of the opposition!

Gen. Coffroth.

We have the most gratifying intelligence from other portions of the district concerning the prospects for the election of our nominee for Congress, Gen. Coffroth. Notwithstanding the malignant attacks made upon him by his enemies (for every positive man must have enemies) we know that his personal popularity throughout the district, will gain him many votes. He has not canvassed among the people, because he relies for success upon the good sense of the masses, who know the principles he represents; nor does he think it proper to go about the country, denouncing men who do not believe in his political doctrines, (as does his competitor) but prefers to let the people render their verdict according to the dictates of principle rather than of prejudice and passion. Let the conservative element rally around him and his election is certain.

Judge Noble.

We ask the people of all parties who know Judge Noble personally to do him no more than justice when they come to make up their minds as to voting for or against him. Is there a candid, fair-minded man who is acquainted with Judge Noble, that can refuse to take into consideration the unimpeachable integrity and sterling worth of this excellent man, when he comes to make up his ballot? Is not Judge Noble the very man needed in the State Senate to counteract the corruptions and frauds of the McClures, and the pimps of Cameron? "Honesty is the best policy," for States as well as for individuals, and Joseph B. Noble's life is an exemplification of the proverb.

Poor Director.

The Abolitionists want to get control of the Poor House; for what purpose we do not know, unless to make it a lodging-place for their sable friends when they come North under the President's proclamation. Shall the Poor House be made a station on the "underground railroad?"

The Secret!

We have been led to wonder why the Abolitionists pursue Andrew Crisman with such blood-hound ferocity, and don't attack other members of the Democratic ticket. A friend has suggested this as the reason of their violence against Mr. Crisman, viz: Some of them have subscribed large sums to the volunteer bounty and want a good-natured, easy fellow, like Mr. Fink in the Commissioners' office, whom they can control so as to get him to vote for the assumption by the county of their own indebtedness to the volunteers. We have no doubt that this is the correct reason for their malignity toward Andy.

Especially is *Congress* responsible for the debt brought upon the people of the North. Our own member, McPherson, voted for the measures that have brought this awful calamity upon the country. It is he, therefore, that must be held responsible by the people. Down with these corrupt *Congressmen* and up with the standard of reform!

Read and Ponder!

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. Tuttle and Secretary Stanton:

CAIRO, Sept. 19.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Grant is sending here large lots of negro women and children, and directs me to ask you what to do with them. Parties in Chicago and other cities wish them for servants. Will I be allowed to turn them over to responsible committees, to be so employed? If so, can I transport them at government expense?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brig. Gen. Com. Dis. of Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Brigadier Gen. Tuttle:

You are authorized to turn over to responsible committees negro women and children, who will take them in charge and provide them with employment and support in the Northern States, and you may furnish transportation at government expense.

E. M. STANTON,
Sec'ry. of War.

The black swarms are coming! The Administration furnishes them with "transportation at the government expense!" And Edward McPherson asks you, farmers, merchants, and mechanics, to send him back to Congress *to vote more money out of your pockets to pay for shipping these negroes into the North!*

McPherson's Record.

When the Crittenden Compromise and other measures intended for the pacification of the country, prior to the breaking out of the war, were before Congress, Edward McPherson VOTED AGAINST THEIR ADOPTION, and thus assisted in forcing upon the people the bloody issue of CIVIL WAR.

When the Committee raised by Congress to investigate the fraud and corruption in Government contracts, was about discharging its duty, McPherson voted and labored to hamper the operations of the committee, and did all in his power to screen the scoundrels who were engaged in defrauding the people, the soldiery and the Government with the most gigantic and monstrous swindles.

When the Cameron investigating committee made its report and when a vote of censure upon that arch-corruptionist, was recommended by that committee, McPherson voted to sustain and endorse Cameron in his flagrant maladministration of the affairs of his office.

When the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was before Congress, McPherson joined hands with Thaddeus Stevens, Benj. F. Wade and the balance of the Abolition crew, and helped to pass that bill, giving his voice and his vote for it in every stage of its passage, thus compelling the people of the North to pay three hundred dollars per head for every slave within the limits of that District, and entailing a debt upon the country which will press heavily upon its resources for years to come.

When the Confiscation Bill, against which Senator Cowan, from Pennsylvania, and Senator Browning from Illinois, (both good Republicans) voted and protested, and which Mr. Lincoln himself refused to sign as it had originally passed, was introduced into Congress, McPherson gave it his support, and voted for it on its final passage.

When the present odious Tax Bill, which revives the Stamp Act of George III, against which our revolutionary fathers were up in arms, was brought before Congress, McPherson gave his energies and his vote to its passage, thus advocating the enactment of a law which compels you to pay exorbitant tribute to the Government before you can make an article of agreement to sell your farm, or rent a house, or give or take a promissory note, or do the smallest matter of business in which any legal instrument is necessary.

When the Crittenden resolution, avowing the purposes of the war to be "only the restoration of the Union and the vindication of the Constitution," were a second time before Congress, McPherson was found, side by side with Thaddeus Stevens and Owen Lovejoy, voting to lay them on the table.

When the brave and heroic McClellan was threatened by the Abolition cabal and harassed and hunted down by Northern conspirators against the prosperity of the Government, McPherson was found sympathising in his votes and official acts with Chandler and other leaders of that infamous clique that were pursuing McClellan whilst he was fighting the enemies of his country.

And, now, when the President, by one sweep of his pen, undertakes to cancel the Constitution and hurl upon the people of the North, three millions of houseless, homeless, thriftless, ignorant negroes, and even indirectly invokes them to cut their masters throats to achieve this purpose, McPherson is the representative of this Presidential proclamation and every man who supports him at the polls, votes to endorse a policy which will make the North a desolated waste and the South a second San Domingo.

The foregoing furnishes an abundance of reasons why I cannot vote for Mr. McPherson. Personally I do not object to him, and were he still a Republican, as he once was, and not an Abolitionist, as he now confessedly is, he should still receive my support. But he has gone astray, has deceived the men who elected him, has helped by his votes and influence to bring defeat to our armies and ruin and disgrace to our country, and therefore he cannot receive the vote of a

TRUE REPUBLICAN.

Bedford, October 7, 1862.

☞Capt. H. C. Reamer, with a portion of the Bedford Cavalry Co., left a few days since for Harrisburg. We understand that he arrived safely at Camp Curtin on Saturday morning. They immediately set to work to pitch their tents, and in a few hours had drawn their clothing, blankets, rations, &c., and were fixed comfortably, and exhibited excellent spirits.

Another portion of the company will leave for camp in a few days. A few more good men are wanted for this company.

We can safely say to all persons who desire to enter the service, that they cannot do better than to join this company. The captain and men are all good, brave and kind men.

Boarding and transportation will be furnished at once, on application to Capt. Reamer's Drug Store in Bedford.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. of O. F. of Pa., held on the evening of Wednesday, the first day of Oct., A. D. 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

The death of Samuel H. Tate, Esquire, an esteemed brother, as well as a prominent and highly respected citizen, is a loss that will be long and deeply felt and sincerely mourned by this Lodge.

It is our duty to record on the minutes of this Lodge this sad event, yet it is at the same time our melancholy pleasure to bear witness to his high character as a worthy member of the order and to his many noble qualities as a brother and citizen.

Be it, therefore, Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will meet at the late residence of our lamented brother, at the time appointed for the funeral services, to pay to his memory the last tribute of respect, according to the usages of the order.

Resolved, That this hall shall be draped in mourning for the space of three months, and that the members shall wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family and friends of our deceased brother, now suffering under the afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes of this Lodge and published in the papers of this borough and a copy thereof, signed by the Noble Grand and Secretary, be furnished to the family of the deceased.

SAMUEL STAHL,
Noble Grand.

JOHN R. JORDAN, Secretary.

To Arms! To Arms!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per Box. 2t0

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following graphic letter from the seat of war has been kindly furnished us for publication. Our friend John is always welcome to our columns.]

CAMP 101st, Regt, P. V.,
Near Suffolk, Va., Sept. 29, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER:—This is the first chance I have had for some days to write you a letter of any length. We retreated from Harrison's Landing on the 14th of August taking the river road to Williamsburg, we reached the Chickahominy about 11 o'clock next day, crossed the river on the Pontoon Bridge, and encamped about five miles this side. The next morning August 15, we took up our line of march again, for Williamsburg, which place we reached the second time about 11 o'clock. We did not stop here, but on we marched scarce resting long enough to have a breathing-spell, from the fatigues and savage fights of this Peninsula, for we heard our dear old Keystone was in danger, and did not know but that we would be next needed at home. In our march up the Peninsula last spring, we passed through Williamsburg, with bayonets glistening in the sun like burnished silver. The stars and stripes streaming against, the wind, the air all alive with martial music. All was hope for we had just got through with the battle of that town, dense was the smoke and more woeful still the carnage. But, on, on, we were marched, with the roar of thunder and the sweeps of lightning; on, breathing death before us, until the fight was ours, the day was won. We thought then we would soon have possession of Richmond. How different it is now. We marched through that town at quick time, never looking to the right or the left. The Secesh of Williamsburg certainly had the laugh on us, and I suppose, passed, now and then, a joke at our expense. I hope there will be a change soon, that will turn the joke the other way. Some of the boys said that they were told in the town, coming through, that they were on the wrong road to Richmond, that the road run the other way, pointing over their left shoulder. We passed Fort Magruder, and the battle field, where a great many of our brave boys had been left, on our march up the Peninsula, and went into Camp about 4 miles this side of the town. The battlefield appeard to me like a dream. It has since been burned off, and growed up with tall grass. All those brave boys sacrificed their lives to no purpose. We have accomplished nothing in the campaign of the Peninsula as I can see. After lying over one day and night in order to let the balance of the troops by and cover the rear, we took up our line of march and reached York Town about noon; passed through over the ground, on which Lord Cornwallace surrendered his sword up to Gen. Geo. Washington, and encamped two miles beyond. After lying here two or three days we marched to Fortress Monroe, where we lay for about two weeks, doing guard duty around the Fort. We all thought we were going to be stationed at that point to do guard duty in the Fort. Our expectation was blighted. For in one hour from the time we received marching orders, we were on board a large boat crossing the Bay to Norfolk, bound for Suffolk, as that town was in danger of an attack. Norfolk is quite, if not altogether, a large city. I had not much time in it, only walking from the boat to the cars, for they shoved us through fast. But what I saw was enough to show that it had once been quite a business place.

We reached Suffolk, and found it in a state of alarm, for the troops that were here, rejoiced to see us come to reinforce them. There is reported to be quite an army at Black Water, some twenty miles above this place. The Black Water river runs into the Nansamond before it empties into the Bay.

We are fortifying this place very strongly, we expect an attack every night.

Suffolk is a pretty little town and has the advantage of two Rail Roads and the Nansemond river. The Nansemond is a very narrow river, but is very deep. We have a small gunboat lying in it, that commands the town.

There are plenty of pretty girls here, but Secesh. To describe them I would have to use the language of a novelist. Their complexions are a brilliant blending of pearls and roses. Their lips are just the tint of cherries, and their smiles enchanting. They have beautiful black hair hanging in profuse clusters around their alabaster necks, and their eyes are a rich dark hazel. Their dress is very elegant and tasteful, with their little jockey hats.

Nothing more, this time. I expect to see you, that is if I get out of the war alive. If not, what matter?

Your Son,
JOHN B. HELM.

CAMP SOMWALT, Sept. 21, '62.

MR. EDITOR;—

Having bound myself in the service of the U. S., and having to go wherever I am called, and, therefore, not getting much news from home, desire to subscribe for your noble sheet (the *Gazette*,) for this purpose. As I see some of my fellow soldiers have been circulating their eloquence through that stinking concern (the *Inquirer*,) I feel disposed to give you a few words for publication also. After leaving Bloody Run, on the 26th of August, 1862, we were everywhere greeted by cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs and colors, until we landed at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, where we arrived the next day at two o'clock, A. M., and struck our tents, drew rations and dined for the first time after leaving Hopewell, where we took supper at 7 o'clock, P. M., the evening previous. After remaining in camp until the next day, we were sworn into the service of the U. S. for three years or during the war. The day following we received our arms, dress coats, pants, shoes, socks and caps, when we were ordered off in such haste that we did not get time to change clothes. We took our seats on the B. & O. R. R. and landed at Baltimore about 12 o'clock at night, where we took supper and were shipped nine miles below Baltimore, to the Relay house. Then we were marched ½ mile from the station and encamped.

After remaining there about one week, we were marched back near the Relay house and encamped on somewhat of a knoll near Fort Dix, where we now remain. The country here is in a bad condition. No prospect of any crops next season, no appearance of any this last, excepting corn—plenty of that.

Our visitors say that our (138th Regt. P.V., Commanded by Col. Somwalt in Gen. Wool's Division) are the most spirited of all the new regiments. The Bedford Co. boys are heroic indeed, i. e. those that are in the army not those mother hearted ones that remain at home. If the latter will take my advice they will hunt the fox holes, &c.

Please send one copy, per week, of the Gazette to Yours Truly,

JOHN B. STECKMAN.

Account of the Killing of Gen. Nelson at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—There are many conflicting accounts of the shoting of Gen. Nelson by Gen. J. C. Davis.—About a week ago Gen. Nelson placed Gen. Davis in command of the Home Guard forces of the city. At night Gen. Davis reported to Gen. Nelson the number of men working on the entrenchments and enrolled for service. Gen. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Gen. Davis replied that he was general officer and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. General Nelson in an insulting manner ordered him to report at Cincinnati and told him he would order the Provost Marshal to eject him from the city.

This mornig Gov. Morton and Gen. Nelson were standing near the desk in the Galt House. Gen. Davis approached and requested Gov. Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology. Nelson slapped him on the face: Davis stepped back and clenched his fist; and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face again, and denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away and procured a pistol from a friend and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately firing. The ball penetrated the left breast. Nelson died in about twenty minutes.

Nelson after he was shot, requested to see his old friend, the Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church, who was there at the Galt House. The Rev. Mr. Talbot administered the sacrament according to the forms of his Church. The General repeated the service after the Minister and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

New Advertisements.

FOUND

By the subscriber, residing in Snake Spring tp., on Sept. 30th, near the residence of Wesley Hartzel, in said tp., a cloth coat pattern. The owner can have the same by proving his property and paying for the advertisement.

GEO. SMOUSE, Jr.

Oct. 10.—3ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Peter J. Little, vs. Jacob Strock } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 111, November Term, 1860.

September 1, 1862, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Judgment *quod computet*, entered, and John P. Reed, William Pearson and John B. Fluke, appointed auditors to state and report an account. The Auditors will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of John P. Reed, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 28th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

JOHN P. REED,
WM. PEARSON
J. B. FLUKE } Auditors.

Oct. 10—3ts at.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John J. Cessna, Esq., Sheriff of said county, raised on sale of the real Estate of Christopher Naugle, by virtue of sundry writs in his hand, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday the 27th day of October, instant, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

J. P. REED,
auditor.

Oct. 10—3ts at.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, dec'd, died seized of the following real estate, viz:

About four hundred acres of land, in several tracts and surveys, but all lying contiguous and adjoining, sitnate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and adjoining lands of Moses Dicken, et. al., that said David Dicken made a will, that said testator left a widow, Elizabeth Dicken, and issue five children, to wit: Jonathan C. Dicken, Mary Eve, intermarried with Wm. Walter Shelly, George Martin Dicken, B. L. Dicken, John Milton Dicken, and David Marion Dicken, all residing in Bedford county, Pa., except Mary Eve, who resides in Allegany county, Md.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 10, '62.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYDS NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

and distances between.

Guarantee any man or woman $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Map in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, costs $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large, its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and states. Price $1 in sheets, $2, in pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellowmen.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.
Oct. 10, 1862.

Purify the Blood.

NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

—MARRIED—

HARTLEY—KOONS.—On the evening of 23d ult., by the Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. Edwin Hartley, of Bedford, to Mattie A. Koons, of Snake Spring township.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Mary Burns, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

The undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Napier township, in said county of Bedford, adjoining lands of James Burns, jr., et. al., containing one hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, leaving issue eight children, viz: James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph Burns, all residing in said county of Bedford; Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford county, Indiana; Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois; Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, residing in Iowa.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1862, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞ Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The Board of Directors of Bedford township S. D. wish to employ eleven Teachers, competent to take charge of the schools of the district. The Board will meet at the house of John Hafer, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, 25th of October, to article with Teachers. Salaries according to qualifications as evidenced by certificate. Schools to open Monday, 17th November next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN BROWN, Sec'y.

Oct. 3, 1862.—3t

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

To MARY COOK & OTHERS,
Creditors of Samuel Carpenter:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday, the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.

Sept. 12.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

To CATHARINE REIGHARD & OTHERS,
Creditors of Jacob Mench:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JACOB MENCH.

Sept. 12,—4ts

Public Sale

Of a Valuable Farm near Bedford.

On Saturday, 25th October next, I will offer at public sale upon the premises in Bedford Township, the farm known as the "Moses" or "Carn farm," containing 160 acres and allowance. This property is well watered, well timbered and in a high state of cultivation. The greater part is limestone land. The improvements are a two-story log house, bank barn, apple orchard, peach orchard and other fruit thereon. It adjoins Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Wolff, Smith's heirs, and others. Sale peremptory.

Terms: One-third 1st of April 1863, when possession will be given, and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

O. E. SHANNON, *Adm'r.*
Sept. 26. *of Samuel Carn dec'd.*

Public Sale

of Real Estate

In Southampton Township.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, upon the premises in Southampton Township, on Tuesday 21st October next, the Four tracts of Land not taken at the appraisement on James Smith's estate, to wit:

Tract B	containing	139	acres and	87	perches
" C	"	145	"	69	"
" D	"	50	"	140	"
" E	"	55	"	46	"

The titles to these lands are good, being laid upon the following warrants: "B" on warrant to James Smith—"C" on warrant to James Smith—"D" on warrant to Raney Breathed and "E" on warrant to Bazil Riggs. The above tracts lay contiguous and adjoining.

Terms: One-third in hand at confirmation of sale on the 17th November next, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

Sale to commence on Tract "B" at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. E SHANNON,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Smith dec'd.
Sept 26, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator c. t. a., of Samuel Carn dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedfornd on Friday, the 24th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Sept. 26—3ts at. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Bowser, late of Napier tp., Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID H. BOWSER,
GEORGE W. BOWSER,
Sept., 26,—6ts at* Ex'rs

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, on the estate of Daniel A. Griffith, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
Sept. 26,—6t Ex'r.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Hannah Stewart, by her next friend, Jacob F. Logan, vs. Alexander Stewart } In the court of Common Pleas of Bedford County No. 71. September Term, 1862 Subpœna on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned appointed commissioner to take the testimony and report the facts to the Court in the above case, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 4th day of October, 1862, where the parties can attend with their witnesses.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Commissioner.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Solomon Beegle late of Colerain tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. S. BEEGLE, *Ex'r.*
EVE BEEGLE, *Ex'x.*
Sept. 12—6ts.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Geo. Mock, late of St. Clair township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union tp., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HULL.
Sept. 12, 1862—6t Adm'r.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Moses, late of Union tp., dec'd, will sell upon the premises in said township, on

FRIDAY, 24th OF OCTOBER, INST.,

the following valuable real estate, viz: A Tract of Land containing 160 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, adjoining lands of Joseph Riddle, Henry Riddle, Abraham Moses and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r.
October 3, 1862.—4t.

Stray Mare.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata township, on the 22d of September last, a bright Bay Mare, medium size, with a bald face.

The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN W. RISWICK.
October 3, 1862—3t*

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair towaship, in said county, on Thursday, the 30th day of October inst., the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Ickes, dec'd., to wit:

A tract of land situate on George's creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alexander McGrigor and others, containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less, of which 50 acres of upland and 20 acres of meadow are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The woodland on this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale. One-third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,
Oct. 3, 1862—4t. Administrators.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, John Manspeaker, late of East Providence town ship, Bedford county, dec'd., died seized of the following described real estate, viz:

The Mansion place, containing about two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Cook, Jacob Ford, John McDaniel and Samuel Manspeaker. One other tract, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining lands of Solomon Feight, Samuel Winters, Allen Ritchey and others. That the said deceased died, leaving a widow, Esther Manspeaker, and issue 7 children, viz: Eliza Jane, the wife of petitioner, Jacob Ritchey, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daniel Manspeaker, David Manspeaker, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Ford, Mary, wife of William Ford, all but David Manspeaker, who is in the army, residing in Bedford county, Pa.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of October, 1862, when and where all persons concerned may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Collins, Dull & Co. vs. The Bedford Rail Road Company. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, of Sept. Term, 1861, No. 164.

The undersigned appointed to examine and report facts, and make distribution of the moneys in the hands of S. L. Russell, Esq., among those entitled in law to receive it, will attend for that purpose at the Court House, in Bedford, on Thursday the 16th of October, inst., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
October 3, 1862. Auditor.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas John S. Statler, late of Napier Tp., Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The mansion farm and property, consisting of a tract of land situate in Napier Tp., Bedford county, with a large two story brick dwelling house, bank barn, grist mill, two tenant houses and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, John Hull and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less. One other tract of land in said county, situate on Chestnut Ridge, adjoining lands of Charles Colvin and George M. Colvin; and also, two lots of ground situate in Stoystown, Somerset county, on the corner of Chambersburg and Johnstown streets, with a dwelling house, store house, Candy shop and other out buildings thereon erected; and sundry out lots on the North of Stoystown. Leaving issue ten children, to wit:

Mary F. C. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Commings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa., F. B. Statler, residing in the State of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Agustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma M., intermarried with Dr. J. B. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., and James B. Clark.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday the 27th day of October, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Adam Earnest, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 6th day of October, 1862, where all interested can attend

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of John Martin, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 7th day of October, 1862, where all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Michael Ott, administrator of Elizabeth Ott, late of Napier tp., dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on the 8th day of October, 1862, when and where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I. J. J. CESSNA, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday (14th) October, 1862, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School house in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the School house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Ramsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at School house N. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the School house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry, at which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON, in connexion with the counties of Somerset, Franklin, Adams and Fulton, for the office of Representative in Congress.
ONE PERSON for the office of State Senator, for one year, being to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of S. S. Wharton.
ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney, for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor, for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspector and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacinity.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforsaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one to twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath the to payment thereof; or second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by commissers, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspecters to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
September 5th, 1862. *Sheriff.*

Proclamation of Special Election.

IN THE SENATE,
August 11th, 1862.

To JOHN J. CESSNA, ESQ.,
High Sheriff of the County of Bedford:

Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the representation from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, being the Counties of Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon, in the *Senate* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the death of Samuel S. Wharton, late Senator from said district, Therefore,

I, GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Speaker of the Senate of said Commonwealth, in accordance with the Constitution of this Commonwealth and the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, do command you the sheriff, to issue your proclamation, ordering an election to be held on Tuesday, the 14th of October, 1862, for the purpose of electing one person to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

G. V. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest:—GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS & SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The annual examination of Teachers will take place at the respective places as heretofore, in the several townships, as follows:

In Cumberland Valley, Monday October 6;
Colerain, Tuesday October 7,
Monroe, Wednesday October 8;
East Providence, Thursday October 9;
West Providence & Bloody Run, Friday 10;
Bedford township, Monday October 13;
Londonderry, Wednesday 15;
Harrison, Thursday 16;
Juniata, Friday 17;
Napier & Schellsburg, Saturday 18;
Snake Spring, Monday 20;
South Woodberry, Tuesday 21;
Middle Woodberry, Wednesday 22;
Liberty, Tuesday 28;
Broad Top, Wednesday 29;
Bedford Borough, Friday 31.

☞ The examinations to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Directors are particularly requested to be present, as we wish to see them in relation to business pertaining to their respective districts. The public generally are invited to attend.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, *Co. Sup.*
Bedford, Sept. 19, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Solomon Rice, Executor of Andrew Rice late of Cumberland Valley, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 3d day of October, 1862, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of O. E. Shannon administrator of George Miller, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on the 8th day of October next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. P. BARCLAY,
Sept. 26, 1862. Auditor.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poo, whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

THE HISTORY OF THE

GREAT REBELLION,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,

BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.
Assistant Agents, T. H. C. BURCH,
LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE

GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ *A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & Co., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th 62. 1 y.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

One tract of land containing 80 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half dwelling house, with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John B. Rush, Robert Fyan and others, situate in Bedford township.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CHEAP, 800 CHEAP

Glass Fruit & Tomato Jars

for sale at Hartley's. These are the best and cheapest jars made, and the same jar that is recommended by the New York Agriculturist.

☞ Call soon and lay in a supply before all are sold, at the sign of the Pad Lock, next door East of A. B. Cramer & Co's.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE

BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers.* He has also added

STOVES STOVES

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in,* or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford,* as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight.*

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery,* such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers,* but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars,

Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience,* who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentde, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞ DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS REA Y.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices,* we believe we can, and intend, to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash,* or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL,* the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency.*

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

$10,000 WANTED.

My books are posted for settlement up to July 1. I hereby call upon every person having unsettled accounts with me to call at once. I do not wish to *press* any one for money, but those who neglect or refuse to settle, will most surely be sued.

WM. HARTLEY.

August 15, 1862.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1862.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

August 1, 1862.

Attention, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store.

June 28, '62.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c., I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE,* and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,

Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,* being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞ The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, brecelets and beads, pens, penn holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violi, strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Liffle's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c — By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

July 4, 1862 —1y.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞ All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.